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The Invisible Government

From the pages of the "Dan Smoot Report" comes a story of a governing force so strong that even the Congress of the United States finds themselves "powerless" to combat. Dan Smoot titles this force "The Invisible Government," the history of the "Council on Foreign Relations."

Back in 1916, President Wilson came under the influence of his Chief Adviser, Colonel Edward M. House and plunged the United States into World War I.

Under the guidance of House, President Wilson appointed the now famous first "committee of intellectuals" (Brain Trust). This first group was to formulate peace terms of the war and draw up a charter for World Government. Such men as Walter Lippmann, Norman Thomas, Allen Dulles, John Foster Dulles and Christian Herter were members of this first group.

As history records, this first attempt failed when the United States became aware of the real purpose behind the League of Nations Covenant.

Not to be hindered, Colonel House called a meeting in Paris in 1919, with many of the same Brain Trusters, and formed the Council on Foreign Relations. It was incorporated in 1921.

Little activity resulted until 1927 when the Rockefeller Foundations and Funds, the Carnegie Foundations and later the Ford Foundations started to pour money into the Council, backing its efforts. The results of this were shown shortly after the start of World War II when Hamilton Fish Armstrong, of the Council, visited the State Department and offered the services of the Council without any formal assignment of responsibility. Four groups were formed, Security and Armaments Problems, Economic and Financial Problems, and Territorial Problems.

In 1941 the State Department created a Division of Special Research with Leo Pasvolsky of the council head of the division. Within a short time the members of the Council made up the personnel within this department.

In 1945 more than 40 members of the United States delegation to the organizational meeting of the United Nations were members of the Council.

Today men who are members of the Council and hold top positions in the United States government include President John F. Kennedy, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Adlai Stevenson, United States United Nations Ambassador, Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence Agency, Chester Bowles, Under Secretary of State and Edward R. Murrow, Head of United States Information Agency.

At a dinner meeting held in 1959, retiring Executive Director of the Council, Walter H. Mallory stated:

When I cast my mind back to 1927, the year I first joined the Council, it seems little short of a miracle that that organization could have taken root in those days. You will remember that the United States had decided not to join the League of Nations . . . On the domestic front the budget was extremely small, taxes were light . . . and we didn't even recognize the Russians.

Quoting Dan Smoot: "The ultimate aim of the Council on Foreign Relations (however well-intentioned its prominent and powerful members may be) is the same as the ultimate aim of international communism: to create a one-world socialist system and make America a part of it.

It is interesting to note in the Council's annual report for the 1958-59 that 99 meetings of the Council were held. Of these meetings not one speaker for any Council meeting spoke or represented traditional American policy. Everyone was a known advocate of leftwing internationalism with some actually known communists or communist sympathizers or admitted socialists. For copies of the Dan Smoot report, write to P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas.